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Jinnah's link with Churchill revealed

New Delhi, (UNI) - New light has been thrown on a crucial phase of Indian independence.

Months before India achieved independence in August, 1947, the then Muslim League Chief and Propagator of a separate Muslim State, Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, had forged secret links with Sir Winston Churchill.

This is revealed in letters published in the Karachi Daily Dawn in the past two months.

It all began with a disclosure by the Attorney-General of Pakistan, Sharifuddin Pirzada, in December last year that when Jinnah went to London in 1946 in response to an invitation from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, he also met Sir Winston. After the meeting Sir Winston suggested that in future the two should correspond under assumed names.

Presiding over a function in connexion with Jinnah's birth anniversary, Mr. Pirzada said that he had found an envelope in Jinnah's papers containing a chit with the name of a British woman and her London address. He later learnt that the woman was actually Sir Winston's secretary. Sir Winston had said he would sign in her name while sending cables to Jinnah.

The letters to the editor which followed the publication of Mr. Pirzada's statement questioned the authenticity of the chit or wondered what Jinnah was striving for. Early this month, Mr. Pirzada reproduced the facsimiles of the chit and Sir Winston's letter to Jinnah.

The letter dated December 11, 1946, and signed by Sir Winston, is marked "private" in capital letters. It starts:

My dear Mr. Jinnah,

I should greatly like to accept your kind invitation to the luncheon on December 12. I feel, however, that it would perhaps be wiser for us not be associated publicly at this juncture.

I greatly value our talk the other day and I now enclose the address to which any telegrams you may wish to send me can be sent without attracting attention in India.

I will always sign myself "Gilliatt". Perhaps you will let me know to what address I should telegraph to you and how you will sign ourself.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Winston Churchill (Sd/-)

Mr. Pirzada said he did not know if Jinnah sent any telegrams toSir Winston.

Reassurance on nuclear capability

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, said in Parliament on Wednesday that the distrust, if any, within the Asian region regarding India's nuclear capabilities was based more on political considerations rather than scientific and it was India's effort to remove this bias.

Intervening during reply to a question by Minister of Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh on uranium deposits in the country, the Prime Minister said there were no doubt disparities in the level of scientific research in the field within the region.

India had been taking continued interest in these activities and the distrust, if any, was not in regard to the nuclear research capabilities but due entirely to other reasons.

She said India should take steps to remove this distrust.

Replying to a member of Parliament, C.P.N. Singh said there was no need to enter into any agreement with Pakistan or China, who were also developing their nuclear capability, to formulate an "Asian atomatic plan" since India was far advanced in this technology in comparison to these countries.

Mr. Singh said the level of technology in India, Canada and the USSR was almost the same but India suffered due to inadequate availability of enriched or natural uranium. He said the possibilities of mining uranium in the country were being explored and some deposits had already been located in the eastern state of Bihar.

Asked by another member why India could not use its own technology to recycle the nuclear waste for renewable sources of energy, Mr. Singh said the negotiations with the United States for supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapur were bound by an agreement whose terms had to be adhered to.

Mr. Singh said India was rich in thorium ores and other minerals which could also be used as the raw materials for nuclear energy. It was estimated that the reserves of monazite sands in the country would yield more than 350,000 tonnes of thorium.

He said attempts were being made for the economic conversion of thorium in reactors.

It was not correct to reply on only one form of power generation. Various methods such as hydro, thermal, atomic and other renewable sources of energy had to be developed simultaneously. There was tremendous scope for developing hydel generation in the country, he said.

The Prime Minister said that attempts are being made in the country to convert thorium into uranium.

She informed a member of Parliament in a written answer that thorium cannot replace uranium as such, but had to be converted, in a reactor or through other devices, into a fissile material.

India ready to face any threat

New Delhi, (UNI) - India, the Minister of State for Defence, Shivraj Patil, told the Parliament, is prepared to face any eventuality.

Although, he did not give details the meaning was clear from his preceding remarks that it was not a good sign that Pakistan was collecting arms, that India had no "bad designs" and wanted Pakistan to be stable and prosper, but at the same time, India could not forget that "our neighbour" had inflicted two wars upon it.

"We don't want war, but simply by insisting upon peace we won't get it", he noted.

Mr. Patil, who was intervening in the debate on the Defence Ministry's budgetary demands, said the Government intended to equip itself properly with the help of the Government and private sectors and if necessary, by making imports "to improve our technology and to modernize".

Mr. Patil, who had opened his speech by emphasizing the country's defence preparedness, repeated that point once again towards the end. "We don't want war. But we have a duty to our country. That duty we shall discharge. We will not fail. We are ready to face any eventuality." In view of the tensions building up in this entire region "we cannot neglect our defence."

The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, addressing the joint session of Parliament in New Delhi during her 4-day visit to India in April, 1981.

The two "iron ladies", the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, met in New Delhi to iron out the differences on many international issues involving both the countries.

Sikhs and Muslims demand separate states

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Two minority communities, the equally militant religious fanatics, Sikhs and Muslims in India, have jointly fired the first salvo demanding independent states based on religion and language and a federal structure for the country.

The simmering may be dismissed as negligible considering the small groups that sponsored the movement. But the issues and the sentiments involved have the tendency to flame out unless nipped in the bud.

Early in April a "World Sikh Convention" (no Sikh from outside the country participated) sponsored by the Akali Dal (Talwandi group) was held in Anandpur Sahib in Punjab. It was here in the historic Keshgarh Gurdwara on Baisakhi Day in 1699 that Guru Gobind Singh founded the 'Khalsa', the religious order of the Sikhs.

The convention was called to porsue the Anandpur Sahib resolution of the Akali Dal passed on October 17, 1973, seeking autonomy to the state with sovereignty of the Sikhs being supreme, vesting only four departments of Defence, External Affairs, Communications and Currency with the Union Government.

Fiery speeches and high sounding resolutions were heard at the convention which was attended by a few hundred Siklis. The demand for "Khalistan" or "Des Punjab", the new names sought to be given for the present Punjab, and other Punjabi-speaking areas within the Union of India, was made at the convention.

The convention also demanded an associate member status for the Sikhs in the United Nations, presumably to internationalise the issue.

"Khalistan passports", stamps and other relevant material have been found in Punjab. The state government confirmed that these passports and other documents were printed in the USA and smuggled into the state.

An intriguing factor of the convention was the presence of the Muslim religious leader, Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid in Delhi, Abdullah Bukhari, who gave strong support for the recognition of the Sikhs as a nation and the demand for associate membership status at the United Nations.

Two weeks later wall-posters demanding a separate territory for Muslims appeared in some areas in Hyderabad city in South India.

The Anandpur Convention resolved that "the Sikh nation should immediately approach the United Nations for its enrolment as (the latter's) associate member for the honourable and dignified survival of the Sikhs and for rebuilding 'Desh Punjab' within the Union of India."

The resolution further said: "The status of the Sikhs as a nation stands historically recognised and accepted by major powers of the world right from the birth of the Khalsa up to the middle of the twentieth century. Despite this, the Sikhs wholeheartedly and with good faith opted for India at the time of partition of this subcontinent into India and Pakistan by declining the offer of a separate Sikh State for them.

"No sooner did the Sikhs cast their lot with India the rulers of New Delhi - who had been repeatedly holding out solemn pledges to the Sikhs that no Constitution would be introduced in India without their prior approval and thorough satisfaction - started committing a series of betrayals of their undertakings to the Sikhs.

"It was a matter of grave concern to the Sikh nation that they had been subjected to the personal laws of Hindus despite repeated requests, demands and protests by the Sikhs against such impositions."

"The plight of the Sikhs has been made so miserable that they are contemptuously treated as second rate citizens, deprived of their fundamental rights of preservation of their separate entity with full freedom of to practice their religion."

The Convention also noted that the rejection by the government of the Sikhs' request for installation of a radio station at the Golden Temple to broadcast "Shabad kirtan" was proof of suppression of the free practice of religions faith by the Sikhs.

The Convention reiterated the theory that 'Sikhs are a nation'. One of the speakers even went to the extent of saying that he would "pull out the tongue that takes objection to our claim that Sikhs are a nation."

The Sikhs as a whole and the Akali Dal itself are divided over the issue was borne out of the fact that simultaneously another convention was held by the Longowal group at Damdama Saheb in Bhatinda district which dubbed the Anandpur Convention as a "Talwandi stunt" with no consequence.

The Longowal group called for appropriate changes in the constitutional framework "so that the Sikh nation can also partake the political sovereignty within India along with other sections of the Indian people" and the Sikhs could preserve their separate identity.

"Let there be a referendum on the issue along the Sikhs living in the country as well as abroad," Sukhjinder Singh, general secretary of the group said.

"This marks a turning point in the Sikh awakening in the sense that stress has now shifted from the Sikh grievances to the Sikh people's inherent political rights and aspirations and their quest for preserving their identity - both religious and political - which bestow on them the character and status of a nation," he said.

According to him the Sikhs had all characteristics other than sovereignty of being a nation. The Sikhs had a common language, culture, religion and also distinct physical appearance. He called for a special status for the Sikhs in the Indian Union. He explained that his party wanted autonomy for Punjab but the special status for the Sikhs in it. Their's was a political demand and not a communal demand, he asserted.

The Press and the public came heavily on the separatist theory being mooted by the Sikhs. The government appealed to the press not to pull the demand of the Sikhs out of proportion since only a small group was behind it.

Responding to the mood of the people and condemnation of the demand, the Talwandi group leaders clarified their position that the Anandpur convention did not ask for a separate Sikh state or Khalistan, but wanted the status of a Sikh state within the Indian Union. The Akalis themselves are divided on the issue and the extremists among the Sikhs have no significant following.

The average Sikh in Punjab feel that the present Punjab state is already the Khalistan. The Sikhs are in a large majority there, they dominate the police and civil service and the official script is Gurmukhi. They do not have any complaints of discrimination. In fact the Hindus in the state are discriminated against.

It is also felt that the "self-styled" Akali leaders are mongering for popularity by exhibiting fanaticism to rouse the feeling of the community. They walk down the streets in chains, threaten to hoist the Khalistan flag atop the Punjab state secretariate and also claim to have installed a radio transmitter in the Golden Temple.

A former Akali Minister, Dr. Jagjit Singh, who is now in Britain is leading the "Khalistan" campaign abroad.

Speedy clearance of Gulf passengers

Bombay, [UNI] - Special arrangements have recently been made at the Bombay airport to ensure clearance of the expatriate passenger traffic from the Gulf countries.

Any passenger who declared his items would be cleared within ten to thirty minutes, depending on the nature of the items. This would also include the waiting time in the queue.

According to the Coatoms Collector, K. Srinivasan, the number of customs counters have been increased from 16 to 40 for this purpose. Adequate number of officers have also been posted to man them round the clock, he said.

As most of the passengers from the Gulf countries are from Kerala, care has been taken to choose a majority of these officers who understood Malayalam.

Mr. Srinivasan said that a survey had also been made to identify problems of the expatriate traffic -- and its relative impact on the functioning of the customs.

It had been found that sometimes a passenger did not explain himself well or misunderstood an officer due to language. At the same time, most of the passengers from the Gulf often carried electronic and other items in quilts and mattresses.

Unless the whole baggage was opened it would not be possible to assess the duty, "and opening a piece of baggage was unfortunately always an irritant," he said.

Mr. Srinivasan said that there were incidents when passengers carrying about 100 kg. of baggage would want to pass through the green channel -- meant only for those having no duitable items.

A UNI correspondent, was taken to the airport and shown how the heavy baggage of expatriates was cleared.

In one case in the presence of this correspondent, an expatriate visiting India said he was carrying plastic wall tiles in his big box but on removing the layer of the tiles, a video recording unit was recovered.

A number of passengers interviewed on arrival said that Government should allow more duty-free baggage allowance to the expatriate as they bring in foreign exchange earned by them.

In fact, it should be directly linked to the amount of foreign exchange and sent to the country they said.

Foreign help for hotel industry

Trivandrum, (UNI) - The Indian Government has decided to allow increased foreign collaboration in the hotel industry as part of the measure to promote tourism in the country, Union Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister A.P. Sharma said here on Monday.

Accordingly, equity participation for foreign collaboration would be raised from 20 to 30 per cent. A 50 per cent loan assistance from foreign collaborations to the Indian counterpart would also be allowed, Mr. Sharma told a news conference. In the case of petrol-dollar countries, equity participation could be as high as 40 per cent while loan assistance for the collaboration could also be had, the Minister said.

Mr. Sharma said tourism was an important foreign exchange earner for the country. During 1980, India earned 625 million dollars worth of foreign exchange from tourism. The earnings could double this year, Mr. Sharma said, on the basis of the new tourism policy.

A new feature this year would be to start chartered flight services for foreign tourists. Nearly 30,000 young people from the Federal Republic of Germany and 29,000 from France were expected to come to India during 1981, in these chartered flights, the Minister said.

Mr. Sharma said there were at present some 355 tourist hotels with about 22,000 rooms in the country. Nearly 2,500 rooms were immediately required to receive the increased flow of tourists in the future, he said.

The number of aircraft in the country would also be augmented. The long-term plans were to acquire more air buses and boeing 737 aircraft, Mr. Sharma said.

Mr. Sharma said the number of tourists coming to India was expected to touch the 1.75 million mark by 1985. The figure would double itself in the course of another five years.

A peep into Bangladesh

[Syed Deedar Bakth from DACCA]

Dacca, (UNI) - Opposition political parties, some government leaders and freedom fighters in Bangladesh are accusing the Jamaat-e-Islami of Bangladesh of conspiring against the independence and sovereignty of the country.

The largest opposition party, Bangladesh Awami League (Hasina) observed "anti-razakar day" on April 7 and lashed out at the Jamaat-e-Islami leaders. According to the Awami League, the Jamaat-e-Islami which actively collaborated with Pakistan during Bangladesh liberation struggle in 1981, is spreading religious fanaticism to make Bangladesh enter into a confederation with Pakistan.

The other opposition parties including Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal, the Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB), the workers' party, and the National Awami Party (Muzaffar) have also issued separate statements accusing the Jamaat-e-Islaimi of conspiring against national independence and sovereignty. They mentioned the attacks on the freedom fighters by Jamaat party men at different places of the country. At least two freedom fighters including a former M.P. were killed by those the opposition referred to as anti-independence forces.

Kenya seek kn

New Delhi, [UNI] - Kenya is keen on Indian assistance for the setting up of an electronics research and development centre in that country and training of its personnel in this field. It also wants India to help formulate a perspective plan for the development of the electronics industry there.

India, on its part, has agreed to assist Kenya in formulating a plan for establishing industrial training centres there.

These and a number of other issues relating to bilateral cooperation and trade are being discussed in detail by the experts of the two countries. The aim is to promote trade and strengthen economic ties.

Besides, discussions have been initiated by Kenya for seeking Indian expertise for the setting up of an export-oriented complex for finished leather and leather goods there.

India, on its part, has urged Kenyan authorities to speed up the clearance of a number of joint venture

India's hel Latin

New Delhi, [UNI] - Oil-rich nations in Latin America, especially Venezuela and Colombia, have sought the assistance of the Indian private sector to run their sick units in the field of sugar, texile and cement.

According to K.N. Modi, the president of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Latin American countries are determined to get away with the influence of the multinational companies. This provided India with a favourable opportunity to establish joint ventures bilaterally as well as in the third countries.

Mr. Modi, who led a 12-member delegation to Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, told a press conference here on Wednesday that there is enormous scope for promoting a two-way trade and the establishment of collaborative enterprises with these countries.

In all the countries the

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Kenya seeks know-how

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Besides, discussions have been initiated by Kenya for seeking Indian expertise for the setting up of an export-oriented complex for finished leather and leather goods there.

India, on its part, has urged Kenyan authorities to speed up the clearance of a number of joint venture proposals. In this connection, a proposal submitted by Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) for the manufacture of metal cutting has been mentioned. This venture, estimated to 4.5 million dollars on 1977 cost basis, will now be updated.

Moreover, discussions are going on for the setting up of mini sugar plants in Kenya with Indian know-how. Apart from four such plants, Kenya has shown interest in having a big sugar mill in which Indian participation is also being sought.

Establishment of cement plants there is also being discussed in detail by the two sides. In this connection, Kenya hopes that the Indian parties will quote competitive prices in international bidding for such projects.

Indian expertise has also been sought for the establishment of units in Kenya for producing certain important basic drugs which include antibiotics, sulpha drugs, and vitamins.

India's help to Latin America

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Mr. Modi, who led a 12-member delegation to Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, told a press conference here on Wednesday that there is enormous scope for promoting a two-way trade and the establishment of collaborative enterprises with these countries.

In all the countries the delegation visited, India could enter into collaboration for the manufacture of jute, textile, pharmaceuticals, construction, transport and hydro-electric projects.

India could also increase its exports to meet their requirements of consumer goods and capital goods like cement, sugar, textile machinery and ready-made garments.

India could import soyabean oil and other edible oils, industrial diamonds and pulp and paper.

African projects

Bombay, (UNI) - India may establish joint venture projects in Africa in the near future.

A five-man economic delegation, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa, recently on a visit to India, evinced interest in setting up a garment factory in Zimbabwe. Negotiations have commenced and a second round of talks will be held in Salisbury.

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Move for German subs

New Delhi, (UNI) - India will send a high-level military delegation to West Germany in the first week of May to make a final attempt to have the Bonn Government sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the supply of two submarines and eventual manufacture of two more at the Mazagon docks.

It is now authoritatively learnt that the German authorities are reluctant to sign the MOU which contains a clause for uninterrupted supply of spares and other equipment by German in an emergency. This is a clause which is included generally in all MOU's signed between two governments regarding defence supplies.

The German Government had recently offered to India that the MOU could be signed with the German shipyard Howaldt Deutsche Werke (HDW) which is to supply the submarines instead of the Bonn Government. This virtually means that the German Government is not obliged to supply spares whenever India wants, according to official sources.

After prolonged discussions the German Government has now further modified its stand. The suggestion is that there should only be a "verbal understanding" and no written MOU.

The delegation is scheduled to discuss the new German proposal and its implications. All details regarding the submarine deal have finalised, the hitch being the signing of the MOU.

The delegation will be led by Mr. S.K. Bhatnagar, additional secretary in the Defence Ministry, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral M.R. Schunker, and senior officials of the Ministries of Law and Finance.

The team was originally scheduled to go to Bonn in March this year but the visit was put off after the German Government's stand was known.

A Ministerial Sub-Committee consisting of the Finance Minister, R. Venkataraman, the External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Minister of State for Defence, Shivraj Patil, has been constituted to go into the question of purchase of submarines for the Indian navy.

The committee has already remitted the question after consideration to the political affairs committee of the Union Cabinet.

In August last year, the then Minister of State for Defence, C.P.N. Singh, had announced in Parliament that the Indian Government had taken a decision in principle to go in for the West German submarines. The conclusion of the agreement was subject to the signing of the MOU by the West German Government.

But last month Mr. Shivraj Patil told the Lok Sabha (Lower House) in reply to questions that the Government was considering various offers for submarines.

It is not known for certain whether the German submarines would be bought or the Swedish firm, Kockums, would be invited to submit its offer afresh.

With delay in the final decision in this regard, the government of India is losing 50,000 dollars per day as per the price escalation clause by the HDW.

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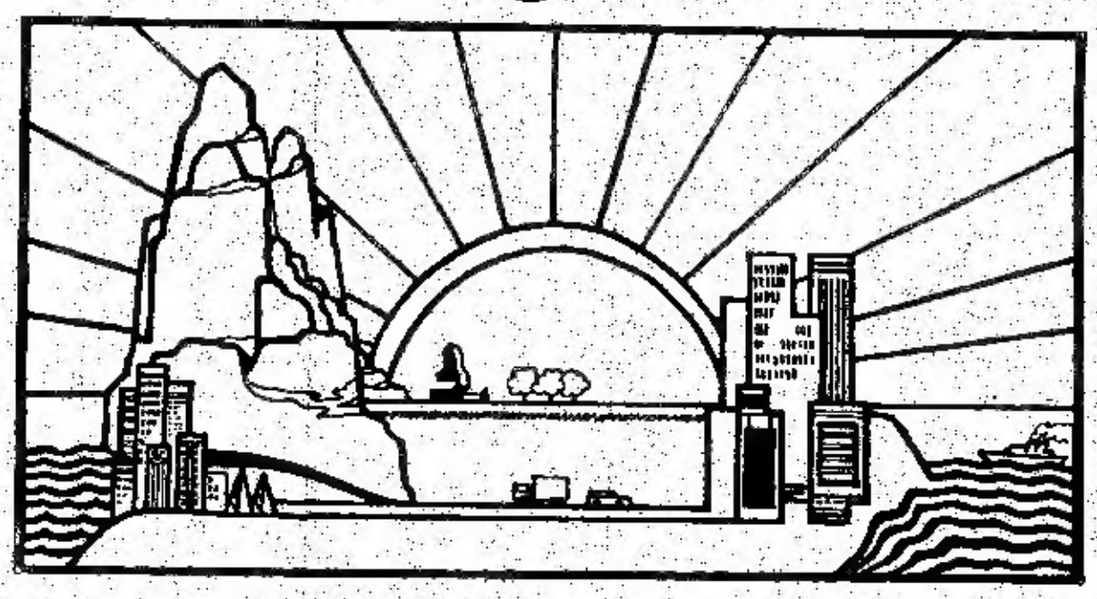

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TOLERANCE

One still reads occasionally about religious riots in India - especially northern India. It is very unfortunate that such incidents should continue to occur in a country that knows very well what religious intolerance could lead to.

The suffering that millions of Indians and Pakistanis went through in the 1940's is still fresh in the minds of many. When religions tempers rise, madness prevails and human beings become animals. The incidents in Ireland and Lebanon (also lately in Vatican City) show that this sickness is not limited to the Indian sub continent.

Religion is supposed to help people to become better men and women. However, when good things go bad, they are worse than the worst.

Because of its religious diversity, India needs a great amount of religious toleration to survive as a nation. Though low levels of living standards make people more fanatic in their approach, higher levels of education are expected to make them less inclined to fanaticism. In the short run, therefore, when standard of living cannot be raised dramatically one has to depend on special educational programs to promote tolerance of all religious beliefs.

The predominant religion of India - Hinduism - is well known for its higher level of tolerence towards other religions. This is very helpful to build a society that is less fanatic on the basis of religion.

In short, it should not be too difficult for India to ensure a society that respects all religions equally provided the necessary educational programs aimed at both the young and the not-so-young are initiated. More resources allocated to such effort will pay rich dividends in terms of lives and international reputation not lost and property not damaged.

Promoting tourism

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Indian Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has drawn an extensive programme for the promotion of tourism both in the country and abroad, according to the Ministry's annual report for 1980-81.

The Department of Tourism has as many as 18 offices abroad to promote tourism. These are in the West Asian and East Asian countries, in Europe, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada. Seven promotion officers are posted at Teheran, Osaka, Washington, Miami, Melborne, San Fransisco and Dallas.

However, the Ministry feels that the right type of tourist promotion could be achieved only by opening more offices abroad. The emphasis will also involve promotion of domestic tourism, reports the English daily, "Hindustan Times".

Special attention is being paid to provide hotel accommodation of international standard. India today has 21,384 hotel rooms of international standard. Of these, 2,633 were added in 1980. Another 8,313 rooms will be available with the completion of 123 hotels under construction.

Special attention has been paid to tourism in the Sixth Plan which stresses building of tourist infrastructure of accommodation and transport, entertainment facilities, development of selected mountain and beach resorts, development of cultural tourism represented by archaeological and historical monuments, development of wildlife tourism, sports tourism and promotion of youth travel.

According to the report, the tourist traffic showed a 4.6 per cent increase in 1980 over the traffic in 1979. A total of 800,000 tourists excluding those from Pakistan and Bangladesh, visited India in 1980. The income from foreign tourists has been estimated at about 603 million dollars.

China's U.S. tilt

New Delhi, (UNI) - While trying to normalise relations with China, India does not necessarily have to accept that country's foreign policy framework. "The Chinese must also be expected to harmonise their world view with other countries' understanding of the global situation".

This is advocated in a new book, "China, the post-Mao view" edited by Prof. V.P. Dutt of Delhi University.

The chapter on India-China relations, written by Prof. Gargi Dutt of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, points out that since 1969 China has been alternating between two lines in its stance towards India and sometimes pursuing them simultaneously, one of denunciation and the other reconciliation -- or perhaps the impression of it.

According to Prof. Dutt, the "tilt" towards the United States was largely directed by the desire to secure the return of Taiwan and the urgent need for technology. Chinese leaders continued to have a "poor opinion" of American society and could soon be disenchanted on various notes.

In Prof. Dutt's view, China's basic objectives in foreign policy -- the restoration of China's position in the world and a pre-eminent position in Asia -- have not changed over half a century. But the strategy and tactics keep shifting. The framework for external policy is entirely a Chinese frame of reference and would remain so in the foreseeable future.

Dr. V. Kumar, formerly of the Cabinet Secretariat, believes that Chinese policies towards USSR and USA stemmed from being a "have-not potential super power." But USA and Western Europe were unlikely to help China become a super power. They were only interested in playing the China card with the Soviet Union. China's interest too in this relationship with USA is to secure realisation of her objectives, but her aspirations of becoming a super power are not likely to be realised in the near future, he asserts.

Dr. K.R. Sharma (Delhi University) analysing internal trends, believes that Maoism is waning in China and that the present changes amount to a functional equivalent of revisionism. Maoism and modernisation were anti-thetical to a large extent. But question marks remain hanging because the Chinese leaders find it difficult to convince themselves that the age of Mao is over.

On the other hand Dr. K.P. Gupta (Delhi University) believes that the debate about Mao would continue and that since Mao had many facets, a modified version of Mao could be resurrected, especially if a certain disillusionment with the process of modernisation inevitably develops forcing a reappraisal of China's development goals.

Black tea and ulcer

Calcutta, (UNI) - Black tea is more harmfull to ulcer-prone patients than tea taken with milk and sugar.

Dr.S.Nundy of the All-India Medical Institute of Sciences, Delhi, who conducted the study on the effects of Indian diet of different compositions, has revealed that tea without milk and sugar caused "supramaximal" acid output, while milk and sugar reduced this effect.

Dr.Nundy investigated the relationship between various components of Indian diet and their gastric acid secretion in an attempt to ascertain which food caused a high acid secretion.

Western myths exploded

Research on Asian women

New Delhi, (UNI) - A noted Indian sociologist has cautioned fellow social scientists in Asia against the dangers of relying on Western notions and a "non-existent" Asian model in their research on women in the region.

According to Dr Leela Dube, the use of Western notions and methodology "sometimes leads to superficial findings because data collection and analysis may not be related to the cultural realities of Asia".

In a survey of studies on women in Southeast Asia commissioned by UNESCO, Dr. Dube argued that the importance given in current research to sex-differentiation following Western and specifically American concepts did not correspond to the real conditions in Asia where class and and economic differences are more significant.

Asian women may have an egalitarian relationship within the family and in kinship networks and close social circles. And yet they may be objects of exploitation in the outside world, she said.

Dr. Dube also pointed out that the interests, objectives and problems of women are not similar all over the world. Even within the Asian framework similar all over the world. Even with

Dr. Dube also pointed out that the interests, objectives and problems of women are not similar all over the world. Even within the Asian framework similar situations may have radically different explanations and cannot be treated as identical.

The author cited the examples of drop-out rates of school girls in India, Thailand and Afghanistan. She said the segregation and vigilance imposed on girls in India and Afghanistan which are responsible for sexual disparities in school enrolment and for dropping out among girls are not features of Thai society.

Nor does the unequal allocation of scarce resources have the same import for Thai girls where women have considerable rights and where rolls expectations, motivations and the division of labour are not inflexible.

In a review of research on women in individual ASEAN countries, Dr. Dube highlighted a number of specific characteristics which call for a fresh approach to the subject.

She pointed out that in Indonesia there is pronounced scepticism among scholars regarding any artificial separation of women's and men's problems and there is strong opposition to the "essentially culture-bound approach of the American feminists."

In her view, the studies of the seventies, which have been concerned mainly with land distribution, population pressure, exploitation and the adverse effects of technological changes, have failed to take note of the prominent place that Indonesian women enjoy in the family and the economy.

Urdu to be official language in Bihar

Patna, (UNI) - Urdu will be made the second official language in the eastern Indian State of Bihar, according to an announcement made by its Chief Minister, Jagannath Mishra.

A similar decision has already been taken in respect of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populated State.

Presiding over a function to mark the launching of "Qaumi Awaz", an Urdu Daily, Dr Mishra hoped that recognition to Urdu would help in national integration.

The promise to accord Urdu the status of a second language had been made by Mrs Gandhi during the last general elections, but could not be implemented till now due to the opposition by Hindu revivalist elements who had even launched an active agitation to prevent the government from going ahead with its plans.

The Chief Minister, has now said that whatever the circumstances and pressures, the government would not go back on its decision.

The Ind

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The four-day visit of the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, to India and the extensive talks she had with the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, did not produce any tangible result although the former claimed that her visit showed a great desire on the part of the two countries to have close co-operation.

As the two "iron-ladies", who are also qualified in their respective countries as "authoritarian", met to iron out the difficult issues that divided them, both held their own points of view dear and clear in the interest of their people and the countries they belong.

The major issues on which the two nations hold diametrically opposite views are: the US arms aid to Pakistan, the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, the American strategy in the Persian Gulf region and US troops in Diego Gracia.

The two major issues that agitated the host country were the controversial British Nationality Bill and the US arms supply to Pakistan. The British Prime Minister availed every opportunity - official level talks, address to the joint session of the Indian Parliament, press conference, T.V. interview etc., - to place the case of her country without any ambiguity whatsoever. She said her attempt was to clear certain misunderstandings. She was vividly clear in her dispensation and candid in her approach and made no attempt to woo the visiting nation and left not even a ray of hope for any change in the British position.

ALL PRAISE.

At the same time she was all praise for "India's priceless contribution to world civilisation". Among the "striking achievements she referred to were the social changes, the economic progress, the unity with its diverse cultures, the ideals of liberty and democracy, India's victories over poverty, flood and drought and disease, the achievements at the frontiers of science, industry and agriculture, development of energy resources and India's space satellite.

NATIONALITY BILL

On the Nationality Bill, Mrs. Thatcher declared that those who adopted British citizenship "will continue to be British citizens just as I am with the same rights".

She said that something that has been said in India about the Bill was "wounding to us" and explained the provisions of the Bill after taking into account the five amendments that were being incorporated.

She said that like every other country, Britain must reserve to herself the right to decide on the rules governing the right to citizenship. At present Britain was perhaps the only country in the world without a clear definition of its own citizenship. The new law aims to remedy this b

The Indo-British tangle

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She made it clear that there was nothing in the proposed law which discriminated against any racial or national group. It would not affect adversely the position under immigration law of anyone who was settled in the U.K. Those Indian citizens settled in Britain who have not yet exercised their entitlement to register as British citizens would still have several years to exercise that entitlement if they wish. Even after this transition petiod they would still be able to acquire British citizenship by naturalisation. Alternatively, they will be entirely free to retain their Indian citizenship with their right to live in Britain unchanged. The existing rights of UK passport holders to enter the United Kingdom would also not be adversely affected.

ARMS TO PAKISTAN

Answering questions at a press conference the British Prime Minister defended Pakistan's right to acquire sophisticated arms to defend herself with Soviet troops on its door-steps and felt that India was overreacting to the situation.

"You cannot deny the right to another soverign nation (to acquire arms). I would be concerned if I had Soviet troops on my frontier I would be getting all the means to defend myself and my people", she said. She disclosed that she carried a message from Gen.Zia of Pakistan conveying Pakistan's desire for friendly relations with India. She dispelled questions about war and preferred to speak about peace and friendship because tomorrow's war would be a nuclear war which no nation can defend.

World peace had been maintained so far by the balance of power between the East and the West. The need was to strike a balance at as low a level as possible, she added.

AFGHANISTAN

Mrs.Thatcher said that Britain would never accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. No independent nation would be safe "once you accept that the Soviets can have a say in the affairs of an independent nation , she added.

INDIAN OCEAN

About the situation in the Indian Ocean the British Prime Minister said there was a large number of Soviet ships in the region as also some British, French and American Ships. It was necessary to ensure navigation through this sensitive area which also happened to be the route for oil ships.

She also defended the US move to raise a rapid deployment of troops in the area to be deployed anywhere depending on the need of the willing countries

TRADE AGREEMENT

The political disagreement between the two nations did not prejudice the agreements on economic co-operation signed at the official level during the British Prime Minister's visit. The two countries signed five memoranda of understanding covering an extensive area of trade agreements involving two grants totalling Rs.169 crores. It also included a convention on avoiding double taxation and British help in reconstructing two coalfields in Raniganj and Bokaro.

A five-year renewable agreement on collaboration in space science entered into would help in co-operation in the fields of astronomy and earth observaion using 600 kg class satellites planned to be launched towards the end of this decade.

Addressing industrialists, Mrs.Thatcher called for greater Indo-British collaboration through increased export of Indian goods to the UK and joint ventures in third countries.

Indo-British trade last year amounted to Rs.1,500 crores. This was one-third of India's total trade with the European Community.

"We have always believed that aid to Inida was the soundest of investments in the future", Mrs.Thatcher said.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

During the long talks the two Prime Minsiters held in New Delhi, some time without aides, Mrs.Gandhi told the visiting Prime Minister in no ambiguous terms that the Nationality Bill had "Discriminatory elements" and had shaken the confidence of Indian immigrants about their future. The British immigration policy and the racial situation in Britain had affected its image as a country that stood for equality and justice, she said. Mrs.Gandhi noted the sharp differences the two countries had over some international matters and also emphasized that the differences in approach and perceptions should not be cause for despair.

Furniture exports

New Delhi, (UNI) - A wide variety of furniture, both simple and sophisticated, modern and antique, in wood and cane currently being displayed at the National Furniture Fair here is not only a testimony to the high standard of workmanship of Indian carftsman but also promise of the export potential of this handicraft.

It was felt that furniture export had a tremendous potential particularly in the Gulf countries, but it lacked the basic infrastructure. At present, India exports mostly bamboo and cane furniture to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Kuwait.

In a bid to improve the export prospects of this highly traditional but fledgeling industry, a seminar under the auspices of the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) was held

Pak women being liberated

New Delhi, (UNI) - The women of Pakistan, like those in India, share many common tastes and traditions. The language they speak, the food they eat, the clothes they wear and the customs and traditions they follow have such a similarity that is not found anywhere else in the world. Like the Indian women, the women of Pakistan are also emerging to take their rightful place in society.

The Pakistani woman today is clamouzing to be heard and seen.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir Bhutto have become the focal point of political opposition to Gen. Zia's regime. Their entry into politics in the first manifestation of the role Pakistani women are going to play in the future. The new political awareness has shown that they have broken the age-old barriers of remaining within the confines of four walls of the home.

The constitution of Pakistan has given women equal status with men. They have equal right to enter any lawful trade, profession or occupation. As a result, Pakistani women work outside the confines of their homes; some of them are holding senior administrative jobs in the Government Departments. One of them has risen to the cabinet secretary's rank, although it was only in 1971 that the Pakistani Government opened its doors to women, which were otherwise preserved for males. Today, Karachi has five civil judges and two magistrates, all of them women.

The change in the role of muslim women received an impetus in 1947 when Pakistan was created. Muslim women had fought with their brothers during the period when the muslims in undivided India demanded a separate state, Pakistan. Many of the changes that effected the women became visible. Pride and widespread awakening to reconstruct the nation was visible.

Women have made their presence felt everywhere. An increasing number have taken to writing. Fiction writers Hijab Intias Ali and Khadija Masroor have made a name for themselves. Muslim women have also made valuable contribution in writing poetry.

Kishwar Naheed is the editor of Mah-e-Nao, a literary urdy monthly of Lahore.

Although there are hardly any Government or private offices where women are not employed, their proportion is as low as three per cent.

But, realising that women constitute half of Pakistan's population, the Government recently nominated a vocal body of women councillers in local government. They are empowered to plan development measures in all spheres of life.

The latest statistics reveal that three-fourths of all employed urban women are engaged in three occupations :- teaching, nursing and doctors.

Larger family size and higher cost of living have pushed the women in Pakistan into the labour force. More than 68 per cent of the urban women and about 46 per cent of the rural women are engaged in occupations which can be pursued at home, like spinning and weaving.

In the field of politics, the women in Pakistan are warring against the forces of conservatism. Like their counterparts in India, the elite women in Pakistan smoke, drink and defy "purdah". Yet the orthodox women, who comprise Government's Islamisation instructions.

But the wheel has turned full circle. Women in Pakistan are asking for their rights, which, they say, were granted to them by the Quran and the Prophet.

The National Conference of Pakistani Women recently demanded a change in the existing divorce law. They contended that discrimination against women was un-Islamic. A legal change urged is the stipulation that a husband seeking divorce must first make a financial settlement in favour of his wife and arrange for his child's support before separation is legally recognised.

Under the present practice, marriage is automatically dissolved 90 days after the husband petitions a local council.

Muslim women had certain privileges according to the Quranic Law that were not found anywhere else in the world. Marriage was a civil contract to be terminated if it became unhappy. Muslim women inherited parental property like their brothers and retained legal entity and individuality. But due to certain changes in the last century in the Indian subcontinent, Muslim women became almost faceless.

One important aspect of the Islamic culture is the "oneness of the creed". The changes in the Arab countries blow over the Islamic world with the same intensity. Even before the formation of Pakistan, Muslim men of vision in Egypt, Iran, Turkey and India realised the plight of their women.

As far back as 1896, an epoch-making weekly for women was started in Lahore and was edited by a woman. In 1906, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah assisted by his wife opened the first English school for Muslim women in Aligarh. In 1908, he started a monthly called "Khatoon", advocating in its columns social reforms for the benefit of Muslim women.

The new spirit of awakening and education of Muslim women, though localised in the urban area, has had salutary results.

Meeting for cooperation

Colombo, (UNI) - Foreign secretaries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka unanimously agreed on April 28 that regional cooperation among the seven South Asian nations should contribute to "mutual trust, understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the national aspirations of the countries of the region."

Such cooperation, a joint communique said, should also be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other states and mutual benefit.

The communique said that regional cooperation was not intended or expected to be a "substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but could complement both. Nor should it be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations".

R.D. Sathem, Secretary, Indian External Affairs Ministry, and his Pakistani counterpart, Mr. Riaz Piracha, told UNI that they wer were fully satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations of the conference.

The foreign secretaries noted that the South Asian countries were cooperating with one another and other developing countries in various international forums. They agreed that efforts should be made to strengthen this cooperation, particularly on matters of common interest.

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Concern over exploitation of girls

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Estimates Committee has expressed concern at the exploitation of young Indian girls who are enticed into marriage by foreign nationals, particularly from West Asian countries, and later deserted or ill-treated.

In its 16th report tabled in the Parliament on April 28, the Committee pointed out that thorough inquiries made in 1976 confirmed that a large number of Arab nationals in the 60-70 age group had got married to young Indian girls who were later sold to Arab households as domestics or were forced to take to "unpleasant and indecent practices".

Later, a detailed procedure for verification of the bona fides of the husbands and certain checks were laid down by the external affairs ministry to prevent exploitation of Indian women.

The Committee has also noted that from April 1978, Indian missions in Gulf countries were instructed to interview Arab 'husbands' before attesting sponsorship declarations filed by them for calling their Indian wives.

The Committee, however, regrets that while these instructions were carried out by Indian missions in Jeddeh, Bahrain, Aden, Kuwait, Sanaa, Dubai and Muscat, they were partly ignored by those in Abu Dabhi and Dohu.

The Committee is no less unhappy at the Ministry's attempts to whittle down the lapses of these two missions. It wants the matter to be investigated and its outcome reported to it.

The Committee wants that cases of desertion and exploitation of Indian wives should be given discreet publicity to caution people of the dangers inherent in matrimonial alliances with unknown foreigners.

The Committee has asked the government to take deterrent action under Indian laws against the agents who arrange such marriages.

It has desired that the Government should try to bring about, with the consensus of the minority communities, a suitable system of compulsory registration of all marriages with foreigners taking place in India to safeguard the interests of Indian women.

The Committee is also distressed to learn that quite a number of Indian maid servants emigrating to Qatar had been so unhappy that they wanted to return to India at any cost. They complained to the Indian missions that they were ill-treated, beaten and molested.

Requests from foreign employers for employment of Indian women as "ayahs" (maid servants) or governesses should be closely scrutinised, the Committee desired.

It says it is a matter of concern that after Sri Lanka banned the emigration of maid servants, their recruitment in India has gone up. India cannot enforce such a ban in view of a Supreme Court judgement.

The Committee has urged the Indian missions to act as true guardians of the dignity of Indian women employees abroad and to spare no effort to safeguard their honour.

Cyclone hardship in Orissa

Rengalbeda [Orissa], (UNI)- The tornado that struck 10 villages in the Patana and Saharapara blocks of the Keonjhar district of the eastern Indian state of Orissa, has left a trail of destruction and human sorrow over the 30 sq km. of the countryside. The landscape looks like the ruins of some ancient civilisation.

The two worst affected villages, Rangalbeda and Kapundi, have been razed to the ground.

Majhi,26, was standing alone in the middle of what was once the Rengalbeda village. She did not know what a tornado was, nor did she see it tearing off the entire village. She had gone to her uncle at another village for a few days to attend a social function, and returned only to find that her husband and the four-year old daughter were dead.

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FILMS

KALY

Direct
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AAP TO AISE NA THE

Directed by Ambrish Sangal
Produced by Mohan Kumar

The theme of enduring friendship between two men and their sticking together in spite of "ambitious and ignoble forces" working against them has become a recurring pattern in Hindi movies. **Sholay, Qurbani** and **Ram Balram**, with a little variation, belong to this category. The same is echoed in **Aap To Aise Na The**. The bonds of friendship between Vijaya and Vikram are strong. Vikram saves Vijaya from drowning. Later Vikram becomes a shipping magnate, and Vijaya a small-time furniture dealer. Misunderstandings crop up when Vijaya's girlfriend is forced to fake romance with Vikram at the instance of her wicked uncle, a double-dealer and a schematic smuggler who wants Vikram's ships for smuggling activities. When the truth is revealed to Vikram by the spy-woman planted by the uncle, Vikram and Vijaya combine their forces to meet the wicked man and his gang in their own den. They fight it out but the last shot is fired by the police who appear at the end.

The film has the structure of the romance-and-crime movies but writer Mushtaq Jalili has infused it with a few interesting situations and mild comedy. Ambrish Sangal has directed it with the skill of a veteran. K K Mahajan's camerawork is slick and imparts gloss to the overall impact. He is helped in his work by Sudhendu Roy's art direction which is in keeping with his reputation. Its musical score is by Usha Khanna who is coming up fast as the front-ranker.

It is in the acting department that the film scores the most. Raj Babbar, an alumnus of the National School of Drama, whom we first saw in **Sau Din Saas Ke** as a morose-looking young man, and as a rapist in **Insaf Ka Tarazu**, has the makings of a seasoned thespian, the way he has improved his diction, stances and expressions. He can be very good at comic roles. Deepak Parashar, who made his acting debut in **Insaf Ka Tarazu** wherein he looked wooden and immobile, has improved a lot. He can prove to be a good replacement for our fading chocolate heroes.

Om Shivpuri plays the double-dealer and Madan Puri has a dual role, perhaps the first dual of his career; as the smuggler's second in command and a docile assistant to the shipping magnate. But he sounds evil in both, though he tries to modulate his voice in different ways.

Ranjeeta shows a lot of talent yet to be exploited. Tamana is just a side star, more for decoration than any serious performance.

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No other Hindi feature film has had so many freeze shots as **Aap To Aise Na The**. While some are justified, like the one for the flashback sequence, other could easily be dispensed with.

Darshak in Democratic World

KALYUG [Hindi]

Directed by Shyam Benegal
Produced by Shashi Kapoor

Shyam Benegal and his team might have worked hard on the film but they have not come out with anything like **Ankur, Nishant, Manthan** or even **Junoon**, the last one produced by Shashi Kapoor. Its theme: rivalry and professional hatred between two cousin-families who stoop as low as to indulge in murder, sabotage and organising strikes to beat the other in business. Some characters have names like those of the Mahabharata characters, a few happenings too are Mahabharata-like--a woman finding her husband impotent secretly begets children through a sanyasi. As all this happens in the present, hence the title **Kalyug**.

It is the plethora of characters and their ambivalent relationships that lets down the screenplay writers: Girish Karnad and Shyam Benegal. Both are award-winners and both have written and directed films, engrossing and clear-cut in their thematic concerns and exposition. But not **Kalyug**. Dialogue by Pt. Satyadev Dubey, another favourite with off-beat film-makers, has aggravated the confusion. The relationship among a score of characters remains unexplained. For that reason one admires the commercial writers who take care to make things crystal-clear. After the film was over, a fellow-critic suggested that Shyam Benegal must supply a "Who's WHO in **Kalyug**" to every filmgoer.

The film is not entirely in the realm of art, as most of Shyam Benegal films are; from **Ankur to Manthan**. It has certain box-office concessions - a few bedroom scenes. The characters behave normally, even the dramatic points are not pitched to screaming heights, as most commercial films do. Govind Nihalani, Shyam Benegal's constant cameraman and an award winner in his own right (**[Aakrosh]**, moves his camera in keeping with the style and pace of the film.

The cast comprises many newcomers who get lost among the old hands, as no one gets enough scope to create his character in depth. Only two actors - Victor Banerjee and Om Puri - get their presence marked - more for their prominent roles than their performances. Others just strut about - Shashi Kapoor, Anant Nag, Raj Babbar, Kulbhushan Kharbanda, Amrish Puri, A K Hangal. Among the actresses, only Rekha and Sushma Seth have some significant roles, others don't count much.

Darshak in Democratic World

LADIES TAILOR [Hindi]

Produced and directed by Khalid Akhtar

Khalid Akhtar's obsession with Lukhnavi culture is understandable. He hails from Lucknow and had worked with K. Asif on **Mughal-e-Azam**, the evergreen historical which was a record-smasher in the late fifties, and **Love and God**, the film K. Asif was working on before his death.

Ladies Tailor is Khalid Akhtar's fourth independent film, the earlier three including **Roop Tera Mastana**, did not do well. **Ladies Tailor** is no less commercial but has a newer theme and novel treatment, a mixture of comedy, sentiment and crime. Pure comedy is rarely successful. One remembers **Pyar Kiya Jaa** (directed by Sridhar). **Ladies Tailor** was held up for a number of years, for want of finances, as the first financier withdrew his support, as, in his opinion, a pure comedy did not have even remote chance of getting the investment back. But Khalid Akhtar with great efforts, and sacrifice, persisted. The result is a film of great entertainment value.

The title role is played by Sanjeev Kumar, a friend of Khalid Akhtar, and he imparts the character - a tailor settled in Lucknow catering to the sartorial demands of Begums - a comic touch for which he is as wellknown. He is called upon to play two look-alike brothers, a clean-shaven younger brother and a bearded elder one, both tailors having the same name running the same tailoring shop. As the young tailor is considered a threat to the young Begums of Lucknow, he is forced to don the garb of a bearded middle aged man - to run his business. Being of romantic nature, the 'brothers' fall in love with two Begums, both 'sisters'. Complications are bound to arise, especially when the sisters' cousin finds out the truth about the ladies' tailor. So, he manipulates and manoeuvres to create problems for the tailor who is hauled up on charges of cheating, theft, etc. But the tailor is no less clever than his rival in love. He plays the Sherlock Holmes after throwing off his guise to clear himself of all charges.

Three-fourth of the film is rollicking comedy, including the ladies' tailor taking measurements of famous film actresses - Rekha, Moushmi, Parveen - and Deven Varma's take-offs on screen personalities - Prithviraj Kapoor and Amjad Khan. The most hilarious scene is Deven Verma playing Gabbar Singh in front of Amjad Khan, in Amjad Khan's own voice. Once the crime angle is introduced the film reduces itself to melodrama.

Reena Roy plays a dual role of her screen career - two sisters, a young, unmarried one and a middle-aged spinster - with varying mannerism and get-up. Her spinster sister role is better than her younger sister role. Pran's prattle is tuneful to the ears, but one misses the Lukhnavi taxali accent he is known for. His role - a fast-speaking assistant to the ladies' tailor - is in sharp contrast to that of Sanjeev Kumar's.

Khalid Akhtar has finally made it. **Ladies Tailor** is tailored to suit the box-office.

Darshak in Democratic World

Bulundi

Directed by Esmayeel Shroff
Associate Producer Krishanlal

Bulundi is so different from Esmayeel Shroff's earlier film **Thodisi Bewafai** which in its social dimensions was an off-beat film, quite removed from the commercial format. **Bulundi** though in the commercial mould is different, more for its style and screenplay, credit for which again goes to Esmayeel Shroff and his collaborators Santosh-Tahir. It has the technical polish and finesse of **Thodisi Bewafaai**.

Bulundi is about principled living and idealistic attitudes to life. An upright professor boldly faces the onslaught of spoiled students and brings some order and discipline in their living. The reformed boys' parents, running a type of mafia, are so impressed by his ingenuity that they want him to head a bank to run their black "earnings" into white. The professor, naturally, refuses. But he has now come to know something about the black deeds of the Mafia-gang and has become a risk. They try to frighten him into submission but he resists and fights a lonely battle to be joined later by his reformed students who help him overrun the Mafia-gang stronghold.

Rusi Billimoria's camera-work has the fluidity and fluency one generally associates with ace cameramen. Dialogues is the strong point of the film. Mon-Ud-Din has written them with an eye on literary style and rhetoric much admired by Raaj Kumar and his fans. R D Burman has composed some tuneful songs and they are picturized interestingly. Bombay-style thrills (meaning fight sequences) are too many.

Raaj Kumar and Danny dominate the film. Raaj Kumar as the upright professor willing to risk his life for the sake of his values fits the role. He is known for delivering powerful dialogue with a style and panache and he rarely disappoints his fans. Danny has a dual role, as a member of the Mafia-gang and as student (father and son), and in both he matches his acting acumen with that of Raaj Kumar. Kadar Khan, Krishan Dhawan, Jeevan and Sudhir are members of the Mafia, and each has his own style. Kulbhushan Kharbanda is the brain behind the Mafia, but he has a non-descript role. Raj Kiran, Danny and Mushtaaq merchant are the collegians reformed by the professor. Asha Parekh and Kim, with whom young Danny romances, do not get a chance to display their talents. Helen dances her way through as usual. She is as fresh and young-looking as she was about two decades ago.

Unabated inflation

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: In the four weeks after the presentation of the current budget, the wholesale price index had registered a rise of 1.5 per cent.

The all-commodities official wholesale price index rose sharply to 274.0 during the week ending April 11 as against 271.8 in the previous week.

Groupwise the index for food articles moved up by 1.1 per cent, non-food articles by one per cent, food products coming under the category of manufactured goods by 2.3 per cent.

Edible oils and the group of sugar, khandasari and gur rose by 2.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively over the week. Jute bemp and mesta textiles recorded an increase of 3.3 per cent.

The value of the Rupee as measured by the consumer price index for industrial workers (1960-100) adjusted to the 1974 base worked out to 17.12 paise in April 1981 as against 41.65 in 1967.

The Finance Minister, R. Venkataraman, takes shelter in the fact that the 1.5 per cent rise after his last budget was not so high compared to two preceeding years for the corresponding years during the predeceser governments.

He told the agitated members of the Lok Sabha that anti-inflationary measures had been taken which included raising production, importing essential items, if necessary, strengthen and curbing hoarding and profiteering. The government was as concerned as the Opposition parties in this matter, he said.

He said the emphasis was no supply management rather than on demand management as had been the case earlier. To assure supply of essential items, the government was assuming powers to control prices of these commodities. Special courts would be set up to try blackmarketeers and hoarders. The distribution system was being streamlined and the number of co-operatives was being raised.

Unlike the last quarter of 1980, galloping trends in inflation has been felt. The official figures puts the annual rate of inflation as on March 21 this year at 15.9 per cent as against an annual rate of 18 per cent as on January 3.

Of the 26 selected food items featuring prominently in the prices analysis of the finance ministry during the year, only two commodities - onions and tea, registered a fall while the remaining 24 items showed increases ranging from 10.2 per cent to 64.4 per cent over the one year period.

Between March 22, 1980 and March 21, 1981, the price of gram shot up by 64.4 per cent.

Breast vs. bottle

New Delhi, (UNI) - Glossy ads and agressive promotion of instant infant food by the multinationals has led to the belief in many developing countries that they are more nutritious than mother's milk.

Three consumer organisations, the Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI), the International Organisation of Consumers Union (IOCU) and the Indian Federation of Consumers Organisations (IFCO) have highlighted several disturbing incidents due to the indiscriminate dispensation of these products.

At a press conference here the leading members of these organisations said that such advertising was in violation of the World Health Organisation's marketing code. A Governmental measure to stop the multinational companies from wrongfully promoting their products was emphasised.

The World Health Organisation and the UNICEF with the support of government and non-government organisations, are preparing an international code of marketing for breast milk substitue. The code is expected to be finalised in Geneva at the World Health Assembly next month.

Demand for Indian goods

New Delhi,(UNI) - Mozambique has shown interest in importing from India a number of items including bicycles, its spare parts, railway rolling stocks, agricultural implements and cetain other consumer items.

This was indicated when the visiting vice-governor of the Bank of Mozambique and a member of Mozambique council of ministers, Prakash Ratilal, caled on the Union Minister for Commerce, Steel and Mines Pranap Mukherjee, recently

Emigration law suggested

New Delhi, (UNI) - A new emigration law which aims at preventing exploitation by recruiting agents of Indian workers (who seek jobs abroad) and curbing the activities of spurious agencies, has been suggested by the Estimates Committee.

Presenting its 16th report in the Indian Parliament on April 28, the Committee observed that as the earlier rules and regulations of emigration have been rendered untenable by the Supreme Court's order on the citizen's right to a passport and with no fresh legislation in the near future, the recruiting agencies were having a field day. There was no check on their activities.

A centralised agency with a few branches at select metropolitan cities for registering applicants and preparing and submitting panels of eligible candidates for approval of the foreign employers has been mooted by the Committee.

The agency would standardize terms and conditions of work and keep in touch with the foreign employers and Indian missions to monitor the working conditions of Indian emigrants.

Most of the complaints of Indian workers related to non-fulfilment of service contract or work contracts were reportedly substituted and agreed salaries and terminal benefits were not given. In many cases preventive measures could be taken by the Government or Indian missions, the committee said.

More grape exports

New Delhi, (UNI) - Grape growers in the western Indian State of Maharashtra are confident of increasing the export of their products to the Gulf countries in the near future.

With the little assistance from the Indian Government, they see visions of increasing the exports from the present 200,000 boxes to as many as two million boxes.

Though the potential for capturing the market in West Asia is tremendous, the growers here feel that constraints of refrigeration, packaging and transport come in the way.

While grapes exported to the Gulf by countries other than India have the quality of keeping fresh for months, exports from India must be sold in two or three days.

In Maharashtra, the grapes are grown in the districts of Nasik, Sangli, Pune and Sholapur. Sangli is the largest vineyard in the state, with 3,500 acres of land and nearly 2,100 farmers growing grapes.

The 200,000 boxes of grapes (each weighing four kg) exported this year fetched India 20 million dollars.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA

WHAT IT IS
WHAT IT MEANS
AND WHY WE NEED IT

Census Day is June 3

Every five years the government of Canada carries out a census of the people and asks questions about their families, living accommodations, incomes, education and other matters necessary for planning the future of the economy. This is done to record the many changes which have taken place in the country.

It is important that the government has the latest information on various ethnic groups now living in Canada because programs for these persons are based largely on information obtained from the census.

A census representative will deliver a census questionnaire which must be completed by a member of the household. The census is so vital to Canada the law says a census questionnaire must be carefully completed on June 3, 1981. This same law provides that the answers you give are not seen by anyone other than census personnel who are sworn to secrecy. No one else, no other government department, will see your personal replies to the questions. The information you give is combined with that from other households and only total figures are published.

If you have problems in answering any of the questions you can call the telephone number on the questionnaire. In many cases, officials who can speak your language will be able to help you.

If a pre-addressed postage paid envelope is included in the census package put your completed questionnaire in the envelope and drop it in the mailbox. If no pre-addressed envelope is included, keep the questionnaire until it is picked up by the census representative.

If you have not received a questionnaire by June 1 - dial 0 for Operator and ask for Zenith 0-1981. Give your name and address and a questionnaire will be delivered.

Census information is particularly important to help the future of newcomers to Canada. You can personally help by ensuring that your questionnaire is carefully completed and returned on June 3.

As a part of Canada, you must be part of the census.

CENSUS DAY IS JUNE 3

COUNT YOURSELF IN

Statistics Canada

Canada

1981 Census of Canada

Recensement du Canada de 1981

Charity s

By: Manjula Das [Parakot]

The Association of Women of India recently organized a Bharatanatyam recital by Jothi and Bhanu Raghavan, in Toronto. The proceeds of the function have been donated to a very worthwhile cause - the establishment of a centre for handicapped persons which is currently being built in Bombay India.

The two sisters opened the program with a prayer to Lord Shahesa and Pushpanjali. This was followed by a very interesting Alarippu by

Bhan

Jothi. Bhanu then skillfully performed the Kandar Kavuthuvam in praise of Lord Shanmuga, which was followed by a varnam. The varnam, a beautiful combination of "nritta" (body movements) and "nritya" (mime and dance), based on the love between Radha and Lord Krishna, was rendered effectively by Jothi. Other items included "Madhura Madhura", a dance in praise of Lord Krishna, "Aadenamma" dedicated to Lord Nataraja and a thillana.

The last item, Jayadeva's Dashavatar was choreographed by Jothi. Her excellent "abhinaya" combined with her vibrant personality and charm, made this item a fitting one to end the evening's repertoire.

Jothi and Bhanu were trained by guru S K Raja Rathinam under the Vazhuvur school of bharatanatyam. Both sisters now settled in the States teach the art to others and have successfully trained several students for their "arangetrams" (debut). They find their pupils, mostly Indian children and American adults, very intense and devoted to the art. While teaching the various dance forms, they also explain in detail the Puranas and Indian epics to their students. In order to supplement the visual impact, Jothi gives monthly dance demonstrations to her students at her home and encourages them to attend other dance programs.

Bharatanatyam dance styles have undergone changes over the years. Today, the accent is not on speed. Rather audiences are more partial to perfection, concentrating mostly on "adhinaya" or facial expression. Research is being done on Ksheragnya's padams and Purandaradasa's kirtans. The

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The evening's program was enjoyable and the Raghavan sisters' presentation with its variety and finesse made it a success.

METRO CARAVAN

It is Metro International Caravan time again and organizers of the New Delhi Pavilion are busy organizing this annual event scheduled from June 19th to June 27, 1981. Indian cultural programs of variety and content form a vital part of the Pavilion's activities. Mr. Shyam Banik, the entertainment co-ordinator invites talented individuals or groups to contact him at 791-8318 (416). Participation from the Indian community outside of Toronto and its suburbs is also welcome in order to provide variety and change from pervious years' presentations.

Pak propaganda protested

New Delhi, (UNI) -The Indian Government has strongly protested to Pakistan against the circulation of anti-India tapes in that country and in West Asia.

Replying on behalf of the External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao (who is away), the Finance Minister, R Venkataraman told Parliament recently that inquiries made in Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Dubai, where the tapes were circulated, showed that the propaganda had made little impact. Very few people there know about them. "I am sure people with a sense of decency would not believe that propaganda", he said.

A member of Parliament said the circulation of the tapes was a very serious matter. He asked Whether the Government was aware that one of the tapes sought to circulate a propaganda that the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, had held a dinner in honour of former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan. This was meant to damage India's relations with the Arab world, the member said.

The reports of the officially-sponsored propaganda tapes denigrating India and Mrs. Gandhi and in ciruclation in Pakistan and West Asia came to light last month.

The recording consisted of clever use of jokes and film songs, a technique which the Pakistan Radio used during the 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak wars.

Impact of tourism

Trivandrum, (UNI) - Natural environment of a tourist centre should not be disrurbed while creating the infrastructure to meet the requirements of the tourists, the Indian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, A.P. Sharma said at Kovalam near here.

Mr. Sharma was inaugurating a six-day workshop on "Physical Planning" sponsored by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO).

Mr. Sharma said that while undertaking physical planning of an area, one should be careful about the impact of tourism on that particular local community and on the environment of that area. Whether the area be an archeological centre, a wildlife sanctuary or a beach or a mountain resort, the creation of infrastructural facilities for tourists should not have any impact on the local community, he said.

Mr. Sharma stressed the need for development of tourist facilities in a regulated manner, keeping with the environmental characteristics of the place. In this context, physical planning assumed added importance, he said.

Nearly fifty delegates from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are attending the workshop. For the first time, Bhutan has sent an observer to participate in the workshop.

Better pool for Asian games

New Delhi, (UNI) - Swimming might well turn out to be the sport that benefits most from the Ninth Asian Games to be held here in November 1982.

Not only will the event be conducted in a centrally air-conditioned indoor pool for the first time but India will also acquire a first in the shape of the 6,000-capacity complex being constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at a cost of 11.5 million dollars in the Talkatora Gardens in the heart of the city.

Hitherto, no such pool exists anywhere in the country and it will certainly provide a fillip to budding young swimmers as the facility can be used round the year.

Family shattered in car crash

By Zuhair Kashmeri

BRAMPTON Ont.- A car-van crash in Bramalea recently did more than snuff out five lives and leave another five people critically injured.

It ended a two-month old marriage and left the bride, Ashmita Parmar, in critical condition. It left a Toronto couple with one of their two children, a 2-year-old boy dead. It reduced the Parmar family almost by half. The family originally from India, came to Canada from England in 1975.

And it all happened after a family reunion on Thursday night, a get-together before several family members were to fly to England for a vacation.

Ramesh Parmar, a welder and fitter, was in shock as friends came to his apartment to offer condolences. Mr.Parmar and his wife who were not involved in the crash; their daughter, Minaxi, 10, Mr.Parmar's sister, Usha,14; and Ashmita,21, his sister-in-law, are the only surviving members of the family.

Killed in the crash, shortly after midnight, were Mr. Parmar's father, Bhagubhai Parmar, 65, his mother ichaben 58, his son Minesh, 2, and Ashwin,21, his younger brother; who was driving the car. Ashwin was married to Ashmita two months ago.

Also killed was Keith Gray,20, of Brampton, a passenger in the van.

"This is unbelievable. I've never experienced such a tragedy before," a close friend of the Parmar family said.

The Parmar car was heading home, westbound on Steeles Avenue, when the crash occured at Torbram Road. Peel Regional Police said it was struck broadside by a van northbound on Torbram Road.

The impact sent the Austin Marina, packed with seven members of the Parmar family, 100 feet into a ditch. It rolled over several times on the way.

The van itself crashed into a service station parking lot. Police said both vehicles were writeoffs.

Four of the seven members of the family were trapped in the smashed car. Brampton firefighters, using a newly acquired hydraulic rescue unit, cut the pillars of the car, ripped open the roof and had the trapped people out in less than half an hour.

Six ambulances took the 10 people in the two vehicles to five hospitals in Toronto. Five victims were pronounced dead on arrival.

[The Globe and Mail]

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A rare album

A Correspondent

Toronto- A rare album of Urdu/Hindi poet, Kaifi Azmi, has been recorded and released here.

Azmi- a titan of modern poetry in India, a popular film lyricist and father of actress Shabana Azmi - reads his selected poems and discusses his poetic journey in this LP recorded in Toronto during mushaira tour of Canada and the United States this past winter.

The album, which runs an unusual 44 minutes, represents a significant milestone in preserving for posterity a great poet's lyrical creations and the convictions that moved him to them.

This marriage of technology and culture - now so prevalent in the West, with popular recordings of English poetry, plays and entire novels - has somehow evaded us. There are few, if any, LPs of the poetry and prose of living Indian and Pakistani literary giants.

Kaifi Azmi's album provides a beginning. Not only that, it brings a rich slice of our literature and history into North American homes.

The LP has been produced by Shehla Burney, Kaifi's niece, living in Toronto.A former high school English teacher pursuing her Ph.D in literature, Shehla says she produced the record "perhaps to atone for my guilt in neglecting Urdu."

The LP was released at a reception at the University of Toronto where papers on Kaifi's work were read by Aqila Shaheen, a former professor of Urdu at Lahore University, and Ashfaq Husain, a leading Urdu poet in North America.

Dr.A.Q.Lodhi, professor of sociology at the University of Toronto, who organized the reception, said few literary ventures - as initiatives associated with Indian and Pakistani classical music - ever become profitable. That's why, Miss Burney's work is all the more laudable, a service to our language and culture, he said.

The album, which is not available from regular outlets, can be obtained, at $10 and for Ontario residents at $10.70, with tax - payable by cheque or money order, from Aries Enterprises, Suite#1507, 1101 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,M5S 2W8.

In this spontaneous, extempore recording, Kaifi recreates in his deep, haunting voice the incidents, the moments that touched his heart in the last 40 years and made him cry out poetically.

He thus touches on the milestones of recent Indian and Pakistani history itself, so involved he has been with it - the movement against British colonial rule, the battles against poverty and inequality, and today's struggle for a new social and economic order.

Winner of the Padma Shri award, the Nehru Memorial Award, The Sahitya Academy Award, the Urdu Academy Award, Kaifi Azmi has also won recognition for his film songs and scripts. His Heer Ranjab, the only movie script written entirely in verse, has been a major international film achievement.

Dedicated to a poetry of commitment, and not just poetry for art's sake, Kaifi Azmi writes with a social conscience that transcends regional and religious boundaries.

His Aurat - a plea for women's liberation, written 30 years ago - has become an anthem against stereotyping and bigotry. He reads that great poem in this album. And his famous Bahroopni, a cry from the heart against communal divisions. And his Makaan, that graphic picture of the multitudes living on Bombay's sidewalks.

He also recites two of his love poems popularized in Hindi movie songs - Mai ye soach kar us ke ghar se utha tha, ke rok legi mana legi mujh ko, and Wo mujhe bhool gayi is ki shikayat kya hai, gam to ye hai ke ro ro ke bhulaya hoga.

CANADIAN HELD

New Delhi (FOC): The anti-hijacking squad of the Delhi Airport police detained a Canadian national, Michel Joseph, 29, for carrying a pen pistol in his hand baggage. He has been charged under the Arms Act.

Mr. Joseph, an engineer by profession, had reportedly flown in from Kathmandu and was scheduled to catch a flight for Frankfurt.

Education throughTV

New Delhi, (UNI) - The use of radio and television as effective means of mass education is catching on in a big way throughout the Asian region, according to a document released by the Regional Office for Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Published for the benefit of members, participating in the UNESCO-sponsored Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development at Bangkok, the document describes 14 successful experiments tried out in different Asian countries to harness the mass media for educational purposes.

In India, the document says, thousands of farmers are taking short-term courses in improved paddy cultivation, profitable poultry rearing, animal husbandy and a host of related subjects, run by All-India Radio (AIR) under its farm-school programme.

The broadcast courses are supplemented with practical demonstrations and group contact at the nearest Farmers' Training Centre or Agriculture University.

Cooperation with Bahrain

New Delhi, [UNI] Prospects of Indo-Bahrain trade and economic cooperation and supply of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh to Bahrain were discussed when the Bahrain Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Habib Ahmed Kasim met Indian Commerce, Steel and Mines Minister, Pranab Mukherjee on April 29.

Mr. Mukherjee referred to an offer of Kudremukh Iron Company to Arab Iron and Steel Company, Bahrain, regarding supplies of iron ore for their proposed pellet plants.

The Bahrain Minister said the matter was being looked into and a decision on the matter would be taken shortly.

The Commerce Minister and Mr. Kasim agreed on the need to have periodical official level talks between the two countries for increasing and diversifying trade.

Indo-Bahrain trade is not regulated by any trade agreement or protocol. Trade is conducted freely against payment in free foreign exchange.

Rings around Uranus confirmed

Bangalore, (UNI) - Indian scientists have confirmed the existence of rings around the planet Uranus.

The rings were observed during an occultation of a star by the planet Uranus on April 27.

Dr. M.K.V. Bappu, the Director of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) and leader of the Indian team, said that the rings were observed by two telescopes at the Kavalur Observatory, near here. Observatories in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Nainital also studied the unique astronomical event.

The rings of Uranus were first observed in 1977 during a similar occultation by IIA and two American groups. The recent occultation was also observed by IIA team and a team from Harvard University in the United States.

The rings around the planet have been named "Epsilon", Epsilon is a Greek alphabet.

Until 1977, only Saturn was known to have rings. But this observation has confirmed the earlier findings of an Indo-American team that the planet has rings.

Saving wildlife

Simla, [UNI] - The North Indian State of Himachal Pradesh has taken steps to protect its flora and fauna from destruction.

"Monal", a rare pheasant, said to be found in the Himalayan hills, has been declared a State bird and legally protected from being hunted.

Rotational ban on shooting in selected areas has been introduced by the State Wildlife Advisory Board and the State Government has decided to set up a National Park at Manali for the preservation of wildlife.

This was the outcome of a meeting of the State Wildlife Advisory Board which met here on April 28.

The State Forest Minister, while inaugurating the meeting, stressed the need for building public opinion in favour of protecting wildlife. He also suggested the formation of a broad-based association of gunowners to ensure their involvement and cooperation in the effort to save wildlife.

The meeting approved the setting up of two Himalayan Zoological Parks at Kufri and on the Nahan-Paonta road.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. L.S. Kang, Conservator of Forests, said 20 pairs of Cheer Pheasants had been identified in the Chail Sanctuary and four pairs in the Water Catchment Sanctuary near Kufri.

APPLE SATELLITE

New Delhi,(UNI) - The Prime Minister, Mrs.Indira Gandhi, told the House that much-delayed launching of the APPLE satellite by the European Space Agency's Ariene launch vehicle (LO-5) is now scheduled for June next. The delay in launching was caused by problems connected with the ESA's launch vehicle Ariane.

NOW, YOU CAN DO MORE THAN JUST REPORT A RACIAL ATTACK.

The Ministry of the Attorney General has created a new legal service to offer advice to victims of racially-motivated criminal offences. You can use it by calling **366-3080**

This service will help those who wish to pursue a matter in cases where the police have already investigated a reported criminal offence but have not laid charges.

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Remember, even though the police have not laid charges, you may still be able to lay charges yourself.

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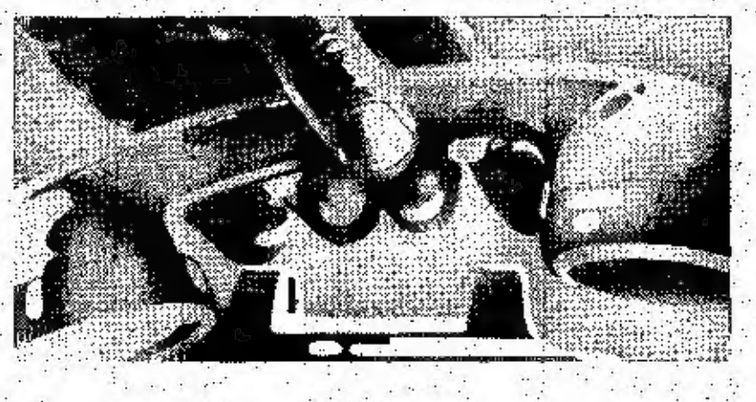

R. Roy McMurtry, Attorney General

Ontario

KITCHEN K

By Pranati SenGup

This Egg Dhoka recipe may be a s
Peas curry. Many people find it too
or find it time consuming. This
little time to prepare, and it is
dish.less than dozen eggs mak
cubed dhokas. Egg dhokas are ver
of baking powder.

EGG DHOKA.
9 large eggs
1¼ cup potato flakes
¾ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. baking powder
1½ tsp. curry powder
A pinch of turmeric
¼ tsp. cumin seeds
¼ tsp. chili powder, or 2 hot gre
1/8 tsp. sugar, 2 tbsp. plain yog
2 tbsp. minced onion
1½ tsp. chopped ginger root
1 clove of garlic, minced
¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

Combine all the above ingredi
processor and process until well
blender jar or beat with beate
thoroughly mixed and creamy).
(8" x 8" glass) baking pan. Pu
cover with foil and bake in pr
about 45 minutes or until egg
knife inserted will come out clea
to make 56 cubes. You may ser
with yogurt sauce or chutney o

CURRY
2 tbsp. oil and 2 tbsp. ghee or
2½ tbsp. minced onion
¼ tsp. cumin seeds, 1 small b
2 tsp. curry powder
1 tsp. ground corriander
¼ tsp. chili powder
1½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 cup frozen green peas
5 tbsp. tomato soup, undilute
3 tbsp. ground coconut (I use
2½ cups chicken stock, cocon
1½ tsp. hot garam masala

Heat one large wide pan. Ad
seeds and bay leaf for 2 secon
soft over medium heat, sti
wooden spoon to prevent bu
corriander, curry powder, chi
fry for 3 to 4 minutes, until o
tomato(undiluted)soup and st
for another minute. Then ad
Bring to a boil, boil for 2 min
egg dhokas, partially cover
Baste dhokas with sauce. Sp
Serve, garnished with parsle
Indian bread.

Parliam to meet Bangal

New Delhi, [UNI] - A least one session of the Indian Parliament may hereafter be held every yea in the South. So far, ever since the country attained independence 33 years ago, Parliament has been meeting only in New Delhi, in the northern part of the sub-continent.

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has expressed the view, in reply to a memorandum signed by 483 members of parliament, that probably the monsoon session of Parliament (in August) could be held conveniently at Bangalore (state capital of Karnataka).

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Bhishma Narayan Singh, would be visiting the State capital soon to discuss with the State Chief Minister, Gundu Rao, the details of the assistance offered by him. It was M

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

This Egg Dhoka recipe may be a substitute for Panir and Peas curry. Many people find it too difficult to make panir or find it time consuming. This easy recipe takes very little time to prepare, and it is also a good economy dish.Less than dozen eggs makes 36 (1 inch square) cubed dhokas. Egg dhokas are very spongy due to the use of baking powder.

EGG DHOKA
3 large eggs
¼ cup potato flakes
¾ tsp. salt
½ tsp. baking powder
1½ tsp. curry powder
A pinch of turmeric
¼ tsp. cumin seeds
¼ tsp. chili powder, or 2 hot green chilies chopped
1/8 tsp. sugar, 2 tbsp. plain yogurt
2 tbsp. minced onion
1½ tsp. chopped ginger root
1 clove of garlic, minced
¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

Combine all the above ingredients in the bowl of food processor and process until well mixed and foamy.(or use blender jar or beat with beater in a large bowl until thoroughly mixed and creamy). Pour the mixture in oiled (8" x 8" glass) baking pan. Put the pan on water bath, cover with foil and bake in preheated 300 F. oven for about 45 minutes or until egg is cooked and spongy (a knife inserted will come out clean). Cool and cut(in 6 by 6) to make 36 cubes. You may serve this dhoka hot or cold with yogurt sauce or chutney or may use in curry.

CURRY
2 tbsp. oil and 2 tbsp. ghee or butter
2½ tbsp. minced onion
¼ tsp. cumin seeds, 1 small bay leaf
2 tsp. curry powder
1 tsp. ground corriander
¾ tsp. chili powder
1½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 cup frozen green peas
5 tbsp. tomato soup, undiluted or tomato sauce
3 tbsp. ground coconut (I used fresh coconut)
2½ cups chicken stock, coconut milk or water
1½ tsp. hot garam masala

Heat one large wide pan. Add oil, butter and fry cumin seeds and bay leaf for 2 seconds. Add onion and fry until soft over medium heat, stirring all the time with a wooden spoon to prevent burning. Add peas, ground corriander, curry powder, chili powder, salt , sugar and fry for 3 to 4 minutes, until oil separates from peas. Add tomato(undiluted)soup and stir to mix well. Cook and stir for another minute. Then add hot liquid of your choice. Bring to a boil, boil for 2 minutes, simmer 1 minute. Add egg dhokas, partially cover and simmer for 2 minutes. Baste dhokas with sauce. Sprinkle with garam masala. Serve, garnished with parsley or corriander leaves, with Indian bread.

Parliament to meet in Bangalore?

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The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has expressed the view, in reply to a memorandum signed by 433 members of parliament, that probably the monsoon session of Parliament (in August) could be held conveniently at Bangalore (state capital of Karnataka).

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Bhishma Narayan Singh, would be visiting the State capital soon to discuss with the State Chief Minister, Gundu Rao, the details of the assistance offered by him. It was Mr. Rao who had first mooted the idea of holding the Parliament session in one of the Southern States of India, and had offered Karnataka as the first venue.

The estimated cost of holding the monsoon session -- the shortest of all the sessions in a year -- in Bangalore would be about 50 million dollars.

Meanwhile, the Government is looking into all aspects of holding the session in Bangalore.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, P. Venkatasubbiah, told Parliament on April 29 that if the session were to be held in Bangalore, a permanent complex had to be built there.

All the members agreed that the holding of the session in the South would bring about emotional integration.

NACOI

Special general body meeting of NACOI, Ottawa Chapter will be held on Saturday, May 30, 3 - 5 p.m. at the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, 1346 Bank St.

All individual members and representatives from affiliated organizations are invited to attend.

The main purpose of the meeting is to present a report on the activities of the local chapter and to solicit views from members on areas of common concern.

Indo-Pak film exchange

Chandigarh,(UNI) - A commercial exchange of films between India and Pakistan has been mooted to prevent illegal trade in such movies.

The suggestion has been made by Pakistani movie circles to prevent huge profits being made illegally through the screening of Indian films in Pakistan and some Pakistani movies on video cassettes in India, reports Dawn of Karachi.

Indian film magnates are also contemplating pressing the Indian government to start negotiations with Pakistan for a "fairly reasonable" exchange of Indian and Pakistani films, the paper says.

The illegal showing of Indian movies and video cassettes causes a loss of 3.75 million dollars annually to the Pakistan government, says the newspaper, quoting a study.

This denies Indian film makers the "cream of profit". Often movies that are about to be shown in India find their way to West Asia and then to Pakistan.

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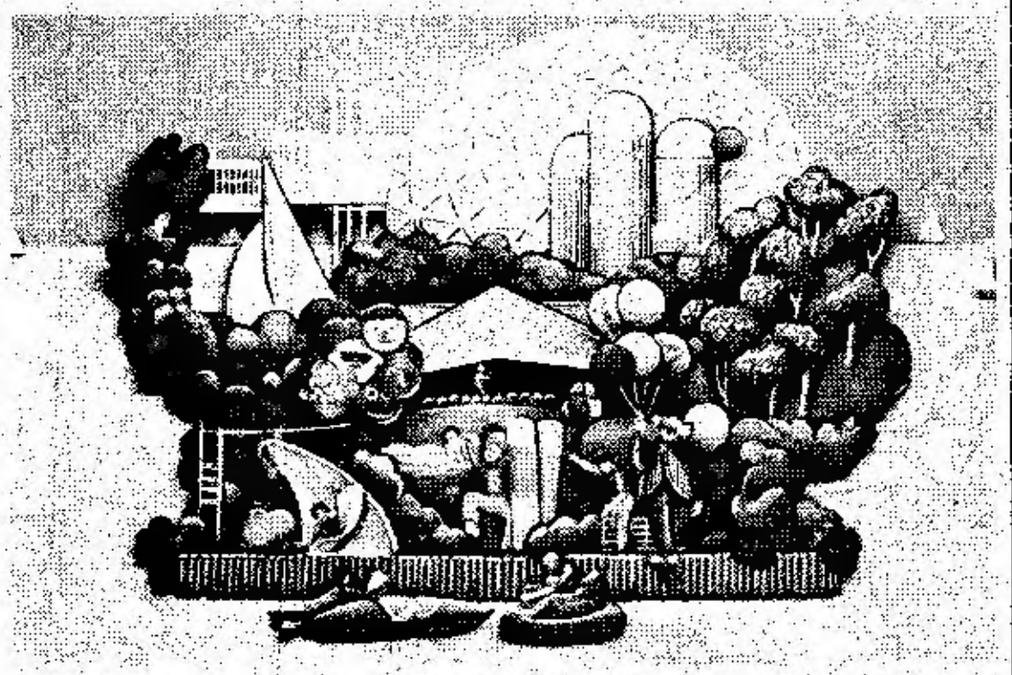

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Suitable match for a fair-complexioned, educated, beautiful Punjabi Khatri girl, 22, height 5'-2" from New Delhi, India. Married elder sister well settled in Nova Scotia, Canada. Write to M-1789, The Canadian India Times.

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Nanny Wanted

Live-in Nanny/housekeeper wanted to join our family of two children. Maturity, experience and references required. Hindi language desirable. Telephone [613] 826-2198.

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Correspondence invited from doctors, chartered accountants or engineers for a Khatri girl, Canadian citizen, 22, systems analyst, very fair complexioned. Family well settled in Ontario. Please reply with recent photo and particulars to M-1791, The Canadian India Times.

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Wanted suitable match for Punjabi Hindu/Arora beautiful girl, 19, 5'-4", Canadian citizen, employed in Toronto as Junior Accountant. Family well settled in Toronto. Kindly send full particulars with photo in the first instance to M-1792, The Canadian India Times.

******

A well settled doctor wants suitable match for his niece, 24, B.Ed., 5'-3" and very pretty. Presently she is in Montreal for a visit. U.S./Canadian immigrants need apply. Boy's merits main consideration. Please contact Dr. Dewan, 9017 Airlie, LaSalle, Quebec or Tel. 659-3103.

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Onge tribe not to be extinct

Port Blair, (UNI) - The Onge tribe of the Andaman Islands (India) have reason to be happy. This tiny aboriginal community living in the Indian Ocean, islands of Andaman and Nicobar, and feared to be facing extinction, has been blessed with two healthy babies. Their population has now increased to 97.

The primitive tribe had been dwindling in number in the past few years, more because of their customs of the widow getting a preference of marrying an Onge youth over the eligible girls. But quite surprisingly, there is an absence of girls of marriageable age in the tribe.

Statistics show that in 1901, the number of Onges living in the islands were 672. After exactly 30 years, the number fell to 250. The population graph of the Onges has shown a steady fall this century.

The community, nevertheless, is gearing itself to meet the modern civilisation. Horticultural orchards, to be maintained and supervised by them would soon be set up in the islands. The land has already been cleared by the tribals themselves, but they would approach the administration for all the technical assistance they require.

The tribals are changing their way of living. They used to go naked, but now they have suggested that the dress for their women should consist of a loose blouse and a lungi (cloth worn round the waist) as, they say, this was more convenient. The new huts to be built for them should not be standing on stilts, but close to the ground as they feel there is a great risk of little children falling down when using the ladder.

REPRESENTSATIVES WANTED

The Canadian India Times is looking for representatives in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Edmonton, Calgary, Hamilton, Halifax and other cities with a large Indo-Canadian population.

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Write immediately with details of background to:

The Editor,
The Canadian India Times
403 Catherine Street
Ottawa, K1R 5T6.

FOREIGN FISHING IN INDIAN WATERS

New Delhi, [UNI] - Indian Agriculture Minister informed Parliament recently that the department of agricultre was contemplating legislation to regulate foreign fishing in Indian waters. The proposed legislation will contain provisions on punishments for offences committed under it.

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Plan to hijack Soviet plane

New Delhi, (UNI) - A general alert has been sounded following a reported "terrorist threat" to Soviet establishments in India by some Afghan nationals, including one enrolled as a student with Delhi University.

There have been intelligence reports that Afghans are likely to indulge in terrorist activities against the USSR establishments and are trying to form a group for the purpose.

Authoritative sources said the Intelligence Bureau, besides the Directorate of Civil Aviation, has already informed the agencies concerned. The intelligence men were on the track of the Afghan suspects, some of whom have mad an international students hostel here their abode.

Security at various Indian airports was also tightened following information that the Afghans are planning to hijack a Soviet Aerofloat plane. Since early this month, the passengers travelling by the Soviet airline have been subjected to strict "checking" and "frisking" before being allowed to board the aircraft.

Hindi school annual

"The annual function of Mukul Hindi School will be held on June 6, 1981, at 4 p.m. at Ridgemont High School, 2597 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa. The program Highlighting Dance and Drama depicting Indian history and culture will be presented by Mukul children.

H.E. Dr. G.S. Dhillon, High Commissioner for India will grace the occasion. All Mukul parents and their friends are very cordially invited. For further information please call Vimla Sharma at 592-5985 or Krishan Uppal at 824-6389.

46 POLITICAL MURDERS IN KERALA.

New Delhi, (UNI)- The Indian Minister of State for Home Yogendra Makwana, told Parliament on Thursday that incidents of violence and murder had increased recently in Kerala and West Bengal.

Replying to a member of Parliament, he said Kerala had reported 46 murders due to political rivalry during January 1980 to March 1981. In all, 383 persons were accused in connection with the incidents. While 216 alleged accused persons had been arrested and 49 persons surrendered themselves before the court.

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